

The seed rod of plantain, boiled in milk will check the most violent attack of cholera morbus.

Corduroy as a covering for furniture is desirable for two reasons, it is very durable and offers no chance for moths.

It is said that ice will melt less rapidly if wrapped in newspapers and placed in a covered box than when kept in a refrigerator.

A better plan for removing grease spots than by applying a hot iron is to rub in some spirits of wine with the hand until the grease is brought to powder, and there will be no trace of it.

If, after careful swimming, tiny particles of grease rise to the top of both that is intended for the sick, try this method of removing it: Lay clean, white writing paper over it. If the first time trying does not remove it, repeat the operation.

The elasticity of canechair bottoms can be restored by washing the cane with soap and water until it is well soaked, and then drying thoroughly in the air, after which they will become as tight and firm as new, if none of the canes are broken.

Javelle water, often met with in works or articles on cleaning and dyeing, is made of one gallon of water and four pounds of ordinary washing soda. Boil for five minutes, then add one pound of chloride lime. Let it cool, and keep corked in a jug or tight vessel.

Monk holes in walls and closets should be filled with lime, afterward plastered over with plaster of Paris, mixed with water. It is a good plan to keep a paper of the latter in every house, as it is useful in filling cracks, and, in fact, comes in many other ways into household economy.

Flannel which has become yellow by use may be restored to whiteness by the use of a solution of 24 ounces of Marigold soap in 50 pounds of soft water, to which is added two-thirds of an ounce of spirit of aqua ammonia, and the whole thoroughly mixed. Immerse the flannel, stir around well, then rinse in pure water.

A pretty cover for the piano stool is made of a square of felt. It should have fringe around the edge, either sewed on or made by slashing the edge of the felt. The ornamentation is of velvet ribbon put on in lines to form squares; the end should be pointed, and the edges of the velvet may be fastened down with fancy stitches in bright embroidery silk. Or a border of satin ribbon may be put on; put a square of ribbon in each corner, and then a plain strip of the ribbon with the ends pointed where they join the squares. This, too, may be made very ornamental by the addition of embroidery.

Mix thoroughly four tablespoons of liquid ammonia, one pound of whiting and one pint of water that potatoes have been boiled in. Shake well and apply to the silver with a cloth. Rub the silver with it; then with a soft, clean place; then wash. This is a valuable recipe. It is equally good for cleaning windows, applying it in the same manner as to the silver. This amount will last quite a while. In cleaning windows, just wet a cloth in the mixture, after shaking it well, and wipe the glass over. Go over the window, before you take the soft, clean cloth, which leaves the glass clear as crystal. No washing needed for windows. The cost is trifling. This is also excellent for tin ware.

Thrift of a Queen's son.

Stories of the "tightness" of the Duke of Edinburgh, are ripe in London circles. The "Casual Observer" recalls one that was told him.

When the Duke was a "middy" on a British man-of-war, the ship visited Melbourne, Australia. A great many gifts were presented, and it is affirmed that a majority were afterwards converted into cash. The gifts presented to the Prince, were paid for out of the Colonial Treasury.

It is declared also, (but this is probably slander,) that the Duke, when a "middy," was in the habit of providing himself with photo-portraits of his mother, the Queen, and of writing a fac simile on them of her signature. Somehow these souvenirs found their way into the possession of loyal shipmates at the average rate of half a sovereign each.

Another story told in London is to the effect that the Duke was in the habit of loaning money usuriously, through the Lawton's, the Anglo-Hebrew proprietors of the *Telegraph*. It is asserted that when, some years since, after his Sandringham sickness, the debts of the Prince of Wales were paid by the nation, the person employed in auditing the same, found loans from the Messrs. Lawton, bearing heavy interest, from which many circumstances they were led to believe came from the purse of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Indeed, and without believing these yarns, the Prince may be regarded as having the thriftiness to the full of his German origin.

Wool Records.

Heavy wool records would seem to be following in the footsteps of the great milk records. It may be very pretty reading to the average man to con over accounts of fleeces one-quarter or more the weight of the sheep, but it may simply show the power of the sheep as a beast of burden. The public, however, would not be averse to knowing not only the weight of the fleece, but the number of days since the last shearing, and also the length of the wool left on the sheep's back at the previous shearing. It would also be proper that the wool be placed in the hands of a committee, to be thoroughly and completely washed, dried, and reweighed, in order accurately to get at the amount of dirt, gum, oil, manure, and also iron filings, etc., sometimes said to be contained therein. If a fleece should happen to lose 70 per cent, for instance, in this operation, it might not prove so wonderful a fleece after all. The American Merino is undoubtedly the best fine-wooled sheep in the world, but the value of a flock is not in the amount of dirty wool produced, but the amount of clean wool, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

In this connection it is not intended to advocate the washing wool on the sheep's back. On the contrary, it is probably better for the seller, as it certainly is for the sheep, that the wool be not so washed. But the feeling certainly is a growing one that these yearly increasing fleeces may perhaps contain something besides the "natural clean dirt."

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VIRDEN, MAN., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885.

C. J. ATKINSON, Proprietor.
W. H. HALL, Editor and Manager.

The Food of the London Street Arab.

As a rule, street children eat little, and are very fanciful about food; boys and girls preferring tea and bread and butter to almost anything. They eat meat sparingly, seldom tasting it at home excepting perhaps on Sundays.

Without the coarse preparation of treacle and sugar called toffee or lollipops which they carry about tied up with them in their rags or apologies for pockets, correct those healthy hunger cravings which experience tells them will not be otherwise satisfied. The babies, I believe, are many of them kept alive by the sugar sticks and sugar balls they are forever sucking. I have known some of the poorest and youngest children turn away from a plate of rice and gravy, rice not forming a customary item of diet with the very poor: on the other hand, potatoes they will prefer even to meat. But no dinner we could provide for these children and their families would satisfy them so well as that to which they treat themselves on some festive occasion—a wedding, box-day, or over a funeral. I asked one of them if he had an unlimited sum of money, and as unlimited an appetite, what the "menu" would be? The prospect pleased his fancy. He looked meditatively at me before answering, "Well . . . I'd begin with a cup of tea, a halfpenny is a cup hot, but cold, a penny, 'on then it's fixed stiff.' Ealples is twopence, they are very good, but I'd sooner have bullock's heart; they cost eightpence apiece; after that I think I would have tripe, tripe and onions boiled in milk, then sheep's head or cold boiled beef, you get it at the shop, two ounces at twopence-halfpenny. Green is a halfpenny, and pea pudding a halfpenny; plum pudding is a penny-halfpenny a slice, but I likes two "doorsteps" at a halfpenny apiece just as well." "Doorsteps," I found were thick slices of bread spread with jam. "Raspberry or strawberry flavoring, they call it."

After this copious meal I observed to him that he would feel very thirsty. "I belong to the 'Sons of Phoenix,'" he said proudly, "so I wouldn't touch beer, I'd drink a penn'orth of gingeret, or a glass of punch and Judy (lemonade), but sherbet is best; you buy a lot of the powder for a penny, and pour water on it, then it fizzes away whilst you drink; some boys fill their mouths with the powder, so that it goes off inside of them." "Would you buy any sweets?" I inquired. "Yes I'd buy three farthings of camarels (a corruption of "caramels"), and a ha'porth of nonpareils."

While all the London street Arab's reckless readiness to enjoy, a disease exclusively ascribed to the rich is surprisingly developed among the very poorest, and that is *ennui*. Boys and girls, men and women, left to themselves, are utterly at loss for interest or amusement. No doubt the children when together contrive to amuse themselves; but left to his own devices the child, either from lack of imagination or want of emulation, soon finds the hours intolerably long.

Rich Men's Dishonesty.

It is not true that embezzlements, larcenies, defalcations, and financial "irregularities" are the work of obscure subordinates. On the contrary, it is wealthy, or fairly well off, cashiers, directors, and Presidents who rob the banks; trust funds are stolen by men whose position in society has put them far above suspicion of such weakness, and railroad and other great corporations are despoiled by millionaires.

A poor man has very little temptation to steal ten millions, or one million. His needs and desires are so limited that such a sum has few attractions for him. He knows the possession of it would be a burden, and would probably lead to his detection and punishment. His reputation for honesty and trustworthiness is his capital, and he would risk everything for one false step. Say his principles are no better than his conscience more active than those of other men who are tempted to do evil, yet the considerations herein named would hold him back from crime into which they madly rush.

The wealthy, fast living, speculating financier who goes wrong "borrows" the funds intrusted to his care and uses them in kite flying experiments. Wealth gets the desire for more and he never gets enough. If he wins he returns the loan as a means of quieting his conscience, and a little later finds he has sufficient nerve to make a larger draft upon his neighbors' accounts. In his case the possession and use of money creates no suspicion against him. He then regards his chances of detection as small, and decides to take them. Furthermore, he relies on his wide acquaintance and influence to give him, if the worst should happen, a safe deliverance in the courts or across the Canadian border. —[Boston Advertiser.]

An Astonisher in Travel.

W. B. Valentine, of Palmyra, O., is the inventor of a unicycle which promises, when fully perfected, to astonish the world by its utility and the speed of which it will be capable. The vehicle consists of a wheel twelve feet ten inches in diameter, which gives a circumference of forty feet. The center of the wheel is pierced by a shaft, into which the spokes extend from the tire at a considerable angle. Suspended from the center of the shaft in the space between the spokes is the seat to be occupied by the operator. In propelling the wheel the operator works a treadle that is so adjusted as to utilize his full weight in ascending hills or traversing heavy roads. On each end of the shaft hangs an iron rod that extends to within a few inches of the ground. By an ingenious contrivance the lower end of these rods—which are denominated "safety rods"—can be shifted at the pleasure of the operator to positions near to or some distance from the tire of the wheel. The regulation speed will, however, be two revolutions per second, which is easily attained, and will represent a rate of almost a mile a minute.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The greater portion of the mining town of Iron River, Michigan, was destroyed by an incendiary fire.

The Dominion government has reduced the tolls on grain shipped from the west to Montreal or further east.

A rich vein of silver-bearing quartz is said to have been discovered at Montour Junction, eight miles west of Pittsburgh.

The old United States steamer Niagara which was used in laying the first Atlantic Cable, is to be burned at Apple Island for her metals.

Elijah Hinson has been arrested at Whitehill, Arkansas, for a murder committed in Greene County, Illinois, two years ago.

The financial crisis at Nassau, New Providence, has ended, and the public bank has resumed business with funds sent out from England.

Lozanski, the St. Petersburg Nihilist, who, while realising arrest, shot and killed an Inspector of Police, has been sentenced to death.

James D. Fish, ex-president of the defunct Marine Bank of New York, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Auburn penitentiary.

The farewell reception to Earl Spencer at Dublin castle was largely attended. Extraordinary precautions were taken against dynamite outrages.

The Duke of Connaught upon his arrival at Windsor, from India, was given a most cordial reception by a large crowd who assembled to welcome him.

At Barnesville, South Carolina, Rebecca Samuels, 12 years old, was convicted of murdering an infant whom she was nursing, by soaking her in a pot of lye.

Three hundred Blood Indians have left their reservation in northern Montana, and are journeying south to join the Piegan in war upon the Crows and Gros Ventres.

Clarke C. Vandeventer, a wealthy grain-dealer of Buffalo, has obtained a divorce from his wife, an alleged adventuress, to whom he was secretly married some time since.

Advices from Tongking state that heavy storms have prevailed in the waters between Formosa and the mainland. Two French torpedo boats were sunk, but the crews were saved.

The rebellion against Chinese rule in Chinese Tsoorkistan is spreading. At Kashgar the insurgents killed all the Chinese officials and native overseers, and cut off communication with the interior of China.

Mr. Spurgeon, the London divine, has created a profound sensation by the publication, under his own signature, of a scathing denunciation of immorality in the high official life of England. He furnishes a bill of particulars in support of his charges.

At the recent battle of Santo Domingo, five hundred Nicaraguans, who were surrounded by five thousand of Mencudisto's men, cut their way through his lines after fighting for thirty-two hours, and reached La Union with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded.

Saturday's returns from the cholera infected districts in Spain show 1,247 new cases and 607 deaths. The disease has appeared at Toledo, Alicante and Saragossa. Orders have been issued to quarantine Alexandria against vessels from Spain.

The new British Cabinet is larger than Mr. Gladstone's. Of the sixteen members, thirteen are peers, owning among them 654,000 acres of land, and drawing from it a total income of close upon three million dollars a year. They own among them eighty-three church livings.

M. Rochefort asserts that he has advised from Egypt to the effect that Oliver Pain, after leaving Debbeh on camel back, was murdered a fortnight's distance from Cairo by Arabs paid by Colonel Schmidt, of the Egyptian service, to secure compromising papers brought by Pain from Khar-toum.

Madrid Ministerial journals declare that the government possesses information that agents of Zorilla, the agitator, are actively conspiring to provoke a new pronunciamento. Marshal Campos has informed the Senate that a military rising might occur. The authorities, however, are prepared to suppress any outbreak.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley sails for the Congo country at the end of July. He is seriously disappointed because of his failure to obtain financial assistance from England for the Congo company organized to promote railway, mining and commercial enterprise in the new free state. The company, it is said, is likely to utterly collapse.

Appetites of Midgets.

It is wonderful what appetites the miniature people have. Tom Thumb ate more than Chang, the Chinese giant. Any of the little folks will eat as much dinner as a man six feet high. Giants, as a rule, have small appetites. When we boarded Chang at one of the large hotels in Chicago they thought he would eat a good deal, and so they charged him as much as if he were three men. Instead of going through the bill of fare from beginning to end and then repeating, he ate no more than the average boarder. It took three beds, however, to make one bed for him to sleep in. A very grotesque-looking South American dwarf, who used to be exhibited as a wild man without language, who fed on raw meat, and who was incapable even of understanding signs, would, after the exhibition was through every night, go over to a restaurant and order all the French dishes on the bill of fare, read a Spanish newspaper, talk French to the waiters, and ask questions of Americans in fluent English. He had an enormous appetite. He used to polish off three apple-dumplings for dessert.

England and Russia.

For many weeks a heavy war cloud hung over Europe and Asia. There were days when it seemed inevitable that both continents would witness the shock of a mighty and uncertain conflict between the two greatest empires of the world.

But the danger, after long suspense, was, for the time at least, averted. The statesmen of England and Russia labored patiently to bring about a peaceful issue of the dispute which had arisen between them; and their efforts seemed to have been crowned with success.

It is, as the descendants of those who had buried it and were about to make a raid upon the workmen, when their attention was diverted by the attack of a body of Mussulmans, who, arriving from a neighboring village, claimed their part in the spoil. Against these marauders the argument of the natives was obvious, and ought to have been convincing. The ornaments were Coptic, and it was evident that the Copts alone could have any hereditary right to it. Nevertheless, the dispute lasted long enough to save the treasure from either party. It had just been compromised, and the two local factions were about to renew the assault in company, when the soldiers arrived with fixed bayonets, and seized the expected booty, which was soon safely lodged in the museum.

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A Sand-storm in New Mexico.

In Harper's Magazine Mr. Birge Har-

ison describes an experience of his own

when travelling through the country:

"The air was still as death, and there

was not a puff of wind nor a rag of

cloud in the whole horizon. I observed,

however, that the sky had undergone a curi-

ous change. There was no diminution of

the blinding sunlight, but the deep blue had

been superseded by a strange white glow

that was nearly blinding, and the heat had

increased rather than diminished. We s

addled hastily, and were soon thread-

ing our way through the brawling lab-

ynth of sand hills, and out on to the broad

mess again. We had not gone more than

a mile or two in the direction of Espanola

THE VIRDEN ADVANCE.

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Accounts rendered monthly.

C. J. ATKINSON, W. H. HALL,
Proprietor, Editor & Manager.

The Virden Advance.

THURSDAY, JULY 23rd, 1885.

VIRDEN GRIST MILL.

Bonus By-law Submitted in the Municipalities of Pipestone and Wallace.

By-law Carried in Pipestone but Defeated in Wallace.

A Voluntary Wheat Bonus for Wallace—Nearly 6,000 Bushels Already Subscribed.

Large and Influential Meetings in Virden—Great Enthusiasm.

A Brandon Miller Present—He Offers Most Favorable Terms, Which Will Likely be Accepted.

During the past week or ten days there has been great excitement in the municipalities of Pipestone and Wallace over the voting on the mill bonus by-law.

The voting on the by-law in the municipality of Wallace took place on the 15th inst., and resulted as follows:

Ward No. 1	For	Against
Ward No. 2	79	—
Ward No. 3	14	29
Ward No. 4	1	45
Ward No. 5	45	4
Ward No. 6	27	10
Total	168	128

The by-law was lost by a minority of 9 votes.

Immediately upon the result being ascertained a movement was set on foot to get up a wheat subscription bonus, and so successful were the projectors of the scheme that within two hours over 2,000 bushels of wheat were promised.

THE VOTING IN PIPESTONE.

The voting on the by-law in the municipality of Pipestone took place on the 17th inst., and much interest was taken in the different wards. The result of the voting was 81 for and 46 against, being a majority of 5 for the by-law.

WHEAT BONUS MEETING.

A crowded meeting was held on Monday night, at the Virden House, of those in favor of giving a wheat bonus for the erection of a grist mill at Virden. Reeve McDougall was called to the chair, and S. W. Palmer acted as secretary.

Mr. M. Willing, miller, of Brandon, was present, and said: 1. That he would take 4,000 bushels of wheat this year, in addition to the \$2,000 bonus from the Pipestone municipality. 2. Capacity to be 100 barrels per day. 3. One run of stones and rollers. 4. For the rest he agrees to the basis of agreement as arranged by the Councils, except as regards the first mortgage. 5. The mill to be insured, and if the mill is burnt down when insured, and built up at once, the insurance goes to the miller; but if it is not built up at once two-thirds of the bonus is to go to the Council. 6. Will not undertake to take toll, but will undertake to give equal weight in flour, shorts and bran, for wheat taken in. 7. Will grind for subscribers to the voluntary wheat bonus for 12 cents, for the people of Pipestone municipality for 15 cents, and for outsiders at 17 cents. 8. This agreement to hold good for ten years whilst he is exempt from taxes. 9. Those who have voluntarily subscribed to the bonus, together with the people in the Pipestone municipality, will have their chopping done for 10 cents per bag of two bushels, all others to pay 15 cents per two bushels. 10. The agreement to be registered against the property. 11. The wheat bonus to be taken on the basis of 50 cents per bushel. 12. All wheat to be delivered at the mill in a merchantable condition. 13. The first portion of the bonus shall be given immediately the mill is in running order.

Moved by Robert Graham, seconded by G. Dier, that the miller's terms be approved by this meeting. Carried.

Moved by C. J. Thomson, seconded by G. Dier, that a meeting of the subscribers to the bonus who are not present at this meeting be called for Wednesday July 22nd, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of hearing their opinion of the business done this evening. Carried.

Moved by C. J. Thomson, seconded by G. Dier, that this meeting recommend that Messrs. A. G. McDougall, Routledge, Dier, Frame, Elder, W. Search, the secretary and mover, be appointed a committee to negotiate with Mr. Willing, any future meeting having power to add to their number. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The adjourned meeting was held at the Virden House on Wednesday afternoon, there being a large and influential crowd present. Reeve McDougall in the chair.

Mr. Elder reported that he had seen or sent word to all subscribers in Tp. 11, and that they are all in favor of the business as transacted at the last meeting.

Mr. C. J. Thomson reported on R. 27, Tp. 10. Saw or communicated with subscribers. All seemed satisfied.

Mr. Palmer reported town subscribers agreeable.

Dr. Young reported on subscribers across the river. Everyone he saw were perfectly satisfied with the miller's terms.

Mr. Routledge read a letter from Mr. Joslin which was favorable.

Reeve McLean said he thought the Pipestone municipality should be secured for 20 years, and that a mortgage should be given.

Mr. Cane thought the matter of security should be left to the committee.

Mr. Willing agreed to put in new machinery for the mill. He said he could give 44lb to the bushel but that the flour would not be good. From 38 to 39 pounds is all that can be depended upon. For 60lb of clean wheat he will give 58lb of flour, shorts and bran.

Moved by C. J. Thomson, seconded by W. H. Stirling, that this meeting approves of the minutes of the former, and adds to the committee then appointed the names of Messrs. Square, McLellan, Dr. Young, Stirling, R. Graham and R. Bellamy; and appoint the committee to negotiate the further terms with Mr. Willing. Carried.

The picnic at Education Point, on the 13th, was a grand success. After spending the day at the school house nearly all the young people repaired to the house of Mr. Graham, where they tripped the light fantastic till the horizon began to brighten in the east, when all started for home well pleased with the fun.

The meeting then adjourned, after which the committee met in Mr. Palmer's office. After transacting a large amount of business the committee adjourned until Saturday at one o'clock.

VIRDEN SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

One of those gala days which can never be forgotten by those who participated was celebrated by the scholars, teachers and friends of the Virden Sunday school last Tuesday, in an excursion to the river. Four teams and wagons were required to carry them thither, and the place selected was all that could be desired for such a meeting. The usual games of swinging, skipping, baseball and others were indulged in heartily by the younger members of the party. The older members, and more especially the ladies, seemed to fancy that their girlish days were yet of the past, judging from their many gambols on the green-sward; and ever and anon the rings of laughter betokened the fact that dull care had been left behind, as it ought to be on every such occasion. The refreshments were provided by numerous friends, and certainly spoke volumes for the fair bakers. Having washed down the solid food with a little of the Assiniboine, mixed with lemon, by way of adding flavor to the draught, the company wended their way homewards, thoroughly pleased with the day's outing.

We regret to say that our special reporter was rather severely handled by the ladies of the party, who surrounded him directly they found out he was reporting for the ADVANCE, and laid him on the green-sward. What they did to him our informant is unable to say, as they so completely surrounded him that he was lost to view for a while. Our special reporter, who is quiet and inoffensive young fellow, was too bashful to tell us himself what treatment he received at the hands of his fair assailants, but of course we can pretty nearly guess. During yesterday every effort was made by the fair assaulters to have the report of the affair suppressed, and bribes of various kinds were offered, even to a serenade by the ladies, if the report did not appear. But, from the editor down to the youngest devil of the tribe, all refused to be bribed.

ELM VALLEY.
From Our Own Correspondent.

R. H. Best's welcome face is back again from Ontario, and what is better, he has brought his two sisters and Miss Jackson with him.

Everybody is busy—some laying, some backsetting—in fact nobody need be idle while there are sloughs to bail out or wheat to transplant.

A baseball match was played here on the 13th between the Red Ribbons and a picked nine, and baseball players will know what the playing was when they hear the score—12 to 7 in favor of the Red Ribbons.

Mr. Gee. Almond, who was injured by G. Dier, that a meeting of the subscribers to the bonus who are not present at this meeting be called for Wednesday July 22nd, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of hearing their opinion of the business done this evening. Carried.

Strawberries are very plentiful this year, and merry berry parties are quite numerous, getting all the berries they can and talking no end of nonsense, (in pairs).

Quite a large number turned out to the picnic, which owing to the 12th coming on a Sunday was held on the 13th. No doubt a much larger number would have been present had it not been for the threatening appearance of the weather in the morning. Walking, talking, and drinking delicious lemonade (from T. Colter's neat little stand) finished up the day, and all went home satisfied.

BARKS.

WARD NO. 2.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The roadwork in this ward is now finished, and thanks to the enterprise of our Pathmaster, J. W. Young, we have now a bridge across the big ravine that will compare favorably with any in the municipality.

The contract for grading has been let to C. Laurence.

Farmers have started haying, and as there is a very large crop none should be short next spring.

Crops are looking A 1, and everyone is hoping for a fine harvest.

BRADWARDINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Crops look excellent in this vicinity. Statute labor is now in progress.

Mr. Ace Bond has done it as last—he has tied a knot with his tongue that he cannot untie with his teeth. He has led before the Altar of Hymen one of Briarwood's fairest daughters, Miss Bain. We wish Ace and his young wife every happiness through life, and if troubles ever cross their path may they be "Little Ones."

The picnic at Education Point, on the 13th, was a grand success. After spending the day at the school house nearly all the young people repaired to the house of Mr. Graham, where they tripped the light fantastic till the horizon began to brighten in the east, when all started for home well pleased with the fun.

The meeting then adjourned, after which the committee met in Mr. Palmer's office. After transacting a large amount of business the committee adjourned until Saturday at one o'clock.

ELKHORN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

In accordance with a printed notice, calling a meeting here on Saturday the 16th inst., for the purpose of forming a joint stock company for the erection of a flour and grist mill, a large number were in attendance, among whom were Major-General Pigott, H. Chriss, H. M. Power, A. P. Stewart, John McLeod, Thos. Watson, J. W. Little, Jas. Turnbull, Frank Thomas, T. D. Cavanagh, Geo. A. Skipton, W. M. Cushing, T. V. Pigott, Geo. J. Beattie, Wm. Jaffray, &c., &c.

The meeting being called to order, on motion Major-Gen. Pigott took the chair and W. M. Cushing acted as secretary.

The chairman explained fully the object of the meeting, and expressed his confidence in the feasibility of the project. He suggested that the shares be made small, with a first call of twenty-five per cent. to be paid in ten days from the time of subscribing. After making some valuable suggestions as to the mode of proceeding he called for an expression of opinion from those present.

Mr. Turnbull would not favor the building of a large mill. He thought that one suitable for the requirements of farmers would be best in the meantime, and that it could be enlarged later on as necessity demanded. He thought a committee should be named to ascertain cost of machinery and building at once.

Mr. Chriss advocated the erection of a mill at once of sufficient proportions and capacity to meet present necessities, and to enlarge in a year or two as required. He was opposed to starting on too much borrowed capital, and thought that sufficient could be raised from stockholders to cover a large proportion of the cost.

Mr. Power thought that action should be deferred until an estimate of cost could be submitted, and that an adjournment be made till Saturday the 1st of August, when a very large meeting could be called together and a definite result be arrived at.

It was then moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to ascertain cost of machinery and building, and prepare papers to be submitted at next meeting for the subscription of stock: Major-Gen. Pigott, Messrs. A. P. Stewart, H. Chriss, Turnbull, Beattie, Cavanagh and Cushing. The committee to report on Saturday August 1st, at 4 o'clock p.m.

After some further discussion the meeting was adjourned.

"Our boys" went to Two Creeks last Friday to play the return football match with the team there, the occasion being a picnic in that locality. "Our boys" were effectually defeated but handsomely treated, and are loud in their praise of Two Creek hospitality.

Rather too much rain for haying otherwise "everything is lovely."

The contract for the school house here has been let to John Hume, of this place, and that for two Creeks to James McCann.

The result of the mill-bonus contest caused no surprise here and was received quietly, it having been fully expected, though it was thought the bill would have been defeated by a greater number of votes.

There is a general expression of satisfaction at the report that Virden is to have a mill anyway, and that sufficient wheat has been promised to cover the bonus sought from the municipality. It was always contended here that it could be built without a general tax, and the result bears out the statement. Elkhorn cordially wishes it every success! Elkhorn has no quarrel with Virden, it is only with the bonus by-law.

Business Directory.

ARTHUR T. TIMEWELL,
ARCHITECT, SURVEYOR &
CIVIL ENGINEER.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
OFFICES: Caldwell Block, Opposite New Post Office, Main Street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the undersigned, about the 1st of May, 1885, a red heifer, nine months old. Any person giving such information as will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. MOONEY, Virden, Man.

TO PERSONS IN POSSESSION OF A RED MULEY OXEN!

\$10 Reward.

In June last a red muley ox, six years old, was purchased from an Indian in Brandon, the fine for buying cattle from Indians is \$200, and the fine for imprisonment. Unless this ox is returned to the Indian, or to the Burman, Oak River Reserve, within fourteen days, and all expenses paid, the purchaser will be prosecuted. The above reward will be paid for information as to the present whereabouts of the ox.

L. H. HERCHMER,
Indian Agent.

July 23rd, 1885.

July 23rd, 1885.

LEAVE YOUR WATCHES WITH

W. H. HALL,
—AT THE

—VIRDEN ADVANCE's OFFICE,

And they will be forwarded for repair to

MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON, Watchmakers, Portage la Prairie.

—ALL WORK WARRANTED —

July 23rd, 1885.

This Canada of Ours.

Mid heartfelt praise the standard raise
Of Canada our glory—
Bid her "God-speed"—she who's decreed
To live in song and story!

Where, where's the land whose hopes expand
In brighter hues or purer—
Whose future lies 'neath calmer skies,
Whose march to fame is surer?

What aims so high as to defy
Her native pluck and patience?
May she not even one day be queen
Amongst the foremost nations?

Has she not youth and health, forsooth,
A nature self-reliant—
Limbs lithe and free as limbs can be,
The frame, too, of a giant?

Then look around! what wealth is found—
What subterranean treasure—
In mines that store the rarest ore,
Mines rich beyond all measure.

Rich is her soil, the yeoman's soil
In germs of promise budding;
From farm and field the harvest yield
In streams of wealth keeps flooding.

Let the Swiss boast his wild glens most,
His mountains that, careering,
Grand and sublime, upward still climb,
In clouds disappearing;

That matchless place for every grace,
Killarney Lakes invite us—
Thro' heart and eye the magic sky
And woodland charms delight us.

But Celt and Swiss may vaunt the bliss
Their lakes and mountains tender—
Canadians, too, can proudly view
Their Saguenay's scenic splendor;

Their Thousand Isles, where nature's smiles
The tourist woo so kindly,
Or Richelieu's enchanting views—
And vistas opning grandly.

While far away, her resums and sway
From ocean sweep to ocean,
And to her throne brave millions own
Allegiance and devotion.

Tho' young in years, her history cheers
Those intimated by example—
Shows how to oppose till death the foes,
Her freedom who would trample.

Thus, fought and died her dauntless dead,
Her trusted sons and cherished,
At Chateaugay and Lundy's Day,
Where her invaders perished.

What glory crowned her sons renowned—
How valiantly they bore them,
As for their rights on Queenston Heights,
They bore down all before them!

There, side by side with England's pride,
In pluck and prowess vieing,
Canadians stood, none firmer could,
Danger and death defying.

But see! their foes now round them close,
Our crushing odds relying—
Quick sabres flash—dead canons crash,
Carnage and bloodshed plying.

Mad war steeds plunge, fierce swordsmen
Lunge,
Maim'd riders reel and totter—
But still they stand, that patriot band,
Cool mid onslaught and slaughter.

But tho' hurl'd back on each attack,
The enemy undaunted,
Forward once more dash to the fore,
With bravery unbroken.

Yet, British steel and native zeal,
Despite the foeman's number,
Shows that in vain that Roman's slate
The battlefield can never.

Like some old seen fixed and serene,
In conscious strength despising
The lightning's dash and thunder's crash,
And storm-swept billows rising.

Thus, firm of nerve, sworn never to swerve,
Their patriot bosoms swelling,
The home-phalanx close up their ranks,
Charge after charge repelling!

Until the cry is heard: "They fly,"
And "Victory" is shouted,
As from the field, compelled to yield,
The foe, crushed and routed.

Then, mid loud praise, the standard raise
Of Canada, our glory;
Bid her "God-speed"—she who's decreed
To live in song and story!

W. O. FARMER

The Virden Advance.

THURSDAY, JULY 23rd, 1884.

VIRDEN AND VICINITY.

—B. Meek took in over 160 dozen of eggs one day last week.

An enjoyable dance took place at the Virden House last Friday night.

—Mr. F. F. Davis went down to Winnipeg on Monday and will return to Virden on Saturday.

—A movement is on foot to organize an Odd Fellows lodge for Virden. We wish the movement every success.

—We received a communication from P.Q.R. but owing to the writer's name not being given us we cannot insert it.

—At the regular meeting of L.O.L., No. 1519, on Monday night, three new members rode the goat and two were received by certificate.

—Mr. F. F. Davis will hold services next Sunday in the morning at St. John's, in the afternoon at A. P. Stevens, and in the evening at Virden.

—Parties wishing to send the Virden ADVANCE to their friends in any part of the world, can have it sent from the publishing office for \$1.50 per year.

—A baseball match will be played, on Saturday, between a team from Virden and one from township 11. The match will be played on the grounds of the latter club.

—A movement is on foot in the neighboring town of Moosomin to purchase musical instruments for the formation of a band, and a number of good musicians have promised to take part should sufficient funds be raised to purchase them. Could not something of the kind be done for Virden?

—Minutes of Wallace Council crowded out this week.

—Gen. Middleton went through to Regina on the Express last Monday.

—Notices of births, marriages and deaths are inserted in the ADVANCE gratis.

—The Rev. J. M. Sutherland went down to Brandon on Tuesday to attend the Presbytery.

—The Virden public school closed on Wednesday of last week for the summer vacation.

—Every business and professional man should advertise in the ADVANCE, the people's paper.

—Mr. M. Willing, of Brandon, was in town this week on business connected with the Virden Grist Mill.

—The ordination of elders for the Presbyterian church at Virden has been postponed until further notice.

—Leave your orders for job work of all kinds at the ADVANCE office, where it will be done cheaply, neatly and promptly.

—H. C. Simpson took possession of the Virden school house on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, in the absence of his brother.

—The Rev. G. H. Long, who has been appointed to the Beulah circuit, in connection with the Methodist church, arrived at Beulah last Thursday.

—Mr. A. Timewell, of Winnipeg, was in town this week and gave us a call. He was on his way to Whitewood to build an elevator for H. M. Power.

—Mr. Body, of the Assiniboine Mills, Portage la Prairie, passed through Virden last Saturday on his return from the west. He had been as far west as Regina.

—Mrs. Duncan McDonald and Mrs. Caulfield met with a slight accident on Monday while they were driving in the country north of the town. When they were near the Montgomery school house part of the harness gave way causing the horse to become restless and upsetting the rig. The ladies were thrown out but fortunately only received slight injuries.

—A Grove Festival will be held next Tuesday afternoon, in the valley of Gopher Creek, one and a half miles north of Virden. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Church of England building fund. A program of songs, recitations, instrumental music, etc. will be rendered, and tea, ice cream, strawberries, etc. will be served on the grounds. Teams will run at intervals between the station house, Virden, and the grounds, beginning at 1 o'clock. Admission to the picnic will be 25 cents. The success of the picnic is a foregone conclusion as the committee consists of a charming group of ladies with Mrs. Miller as chairman.

—The Brandon Presbytery has been divided into two, a new Presbytery being formed for Regina. The Rev. J. Robertson went up to Regina last week to organize the new Presbytery.

—The ordination and induction of the Virden Presbyterian church will take place this evening, at half past six. The Rev. J. Robertson, Superintendent of Missions, will assist the pastor, the Rev. J. M. Sutherland, on the occasion.

—We have just received samples of wheat and oats in full head, and also new potatoes, five of which weigh 1 lb 2 oz, grown by John Short Roe, J.P., on the farm belonging to the Pipestone Farming Company, a few miles south of Virden. Mr. Roe expects to harvest the wheat, of which he has 255 acres, before the 1st of September, and the oats, of which he has 50 acres, before the 15th of August. The potatoes are the Champion and Flounders Variety, the seed of which was brought from Ireland this spring.

—The samples shown us are the most forward we have yet seen, and are at the ADVANCE office, where they may be inspected.

—R. D. Robins, representative of the Toronto Safe Works, was in town on Wednesday.

—The Presbyterian church contemplate giving an open air concert in about three weeks.

—We shall receive a number of new watches in a few days and they will be on sale at the office of this paper.

—Owing to our news paper press not arriving at the time expected we are a day late in publishing this week.

—The C. P. R. pay car went west Wednesday morning and will return to Virden next Tuesday or Wednesday.

—About 600 navies, from one town in Dakota, went west on Monday night to work on the British Columbia section of the C.P.R.

—The regular express from the west was cancelled on Tuesday morning, on account or the coaches being used in the night for taking troops down to Winnipeg.

—A stalk of wheat measuring 4 ft 9 in., grown by Thos. Tapp, whose farm is a few miles from Virden, was brought in to us yesterday, and is now hanging up in our office.

—Jas. Wilson, our local stationer,

is going into the gent's furnishing business, in connection with his stationery. He has just bought a new and complete stock and expects it to arrive in a few days.

—Jas. F. Frame, sec-treas of the Breadalbane school district, Woodworth, gave us a call on Wednesday. He informs us that Miss M. Campbell, of Portage la Prairie, has been engaged as teacher for the school, and is expected up in a few days.

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—Mr. T. D. Acheson was appointed to take the chair, the duties of which he performed in his usual very happy manner. The Rev. Mr. Baynon gave a brief but very suitable address, which was followed by a song by Geo. Almond. Mr. Andrew McLean, B.A., of Manitoba College, next addressed the assembly, and as this was his first public appearance in the locality we may say that his influence promises well for the promotion of good principles here. Mr. John Acheson, late teacher in the Winnipeg central school, who is at present on a visit to his brother, in the Pipestone district, followed with a very interesting and thoughtful address, in the course of which he showed the different effects produced by Romanism and Protestantism among the various nations. Reeve McLean came next and managed to convulse the assembled holiday-keepers with a brief but humorous speech. Reeve McLean is evidently one of the popular speakers of the district. Mr. Grimmette, who did a great deal towards making the picnic the success it was, next addressed the meeting, and spoke of the opportunities enjoyed by those living at this age and in this country. The Grimmette family rendered very material aid to the entertainment by giving a number of musical selections during the day. W. E. Rand treated the people to a song, which was so well received that he had to give an encore. The national anthem brought a very interesting program to a close. During the day swings and games of different kinds were indulged in, and apparently much enjoyed. At the close of the day a vote of thanks was presented to the ladies for the excellent repast they had provided, and also a vote of thanks was presented to the chairman, for the able and efficient manner in which he had performed his duties.

—Not content with the day's proceedings, a large number of the young folk adjourned to the residence of the Bell Bros., where dancing was the order of the day. A large barn was cleared and soon the merry dancers were keeping time to the sweet strains of the Violin. Dancing was kept up till the "wee sma' hours" when all returned home well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

—It was moved by W. V. Stevenson, of Ralpherton, and seconded by Mr. Dixon, of Oak Lake, that Captain T. Routledge be Lieut.-Colonel of the Battalion. Motion carried unanimously.

—The business of the meeting being to elect a provisional staff in case the Major General commanding the Field Force should see fit to sanction the raising of a battalion of Rifles in the county.

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Mr. F. F. Davis was called to the chair and W. T. B. Kennedy acted as secretary.

On motion it was decided to open subscription lists and get all the subscriptions possible by August the 1st.

On motion a committee, consisting of the minister's churchwarden, the people's churchwarden, and W. H. Sterling, was appointed, to select a site for a church and ascertain upon what terms 4 lots for such a site as they select could be obtained from the Canada North West Land Company, and that the committee report at the next meeting.

W. M. Pineo was, on motion, requested to act as treasurer of the con-

gregation.

Messrs. Wyatt and J. M. Palmer were appointed a committee to ascertain what would be the most suitable form of building for a church, with a seating capacity for at least 100 people, and at what cost such a building as they suggest could be erected, making use of the lowest possible figures in their estimate, and that they report at the next meeting submitting their estimate.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday the 1st of August, at 4:30 p.m.

Picnic at Pipestone.

The annual picnic that is held at Pipestone on the "Glorious Twelfth" was held this year on the 13th, owing to the 12th coming on a Sunday. The morning broke cloudy and threatening, and a shower or two occurred in the early part of the day; but as the morning wore on the clouds passed away, making the day all that could be desired. By noon a large concourse of people had gathered, among whom were many Orangemen, who were bent upon celebrating the day they hold so dear in a fitting manner.

After partaking of the delicacies of the season, prepared in a most inviting manner by the ladies of the locality, the speaking began.

Mr. T. D. Acheson was appointed to take the chair, the duties of which he performed in his usual very happy manner.

The Rev. Mr. Baynon gave a brief but very suitable address, which was followed by a song by Geo. Almond.

Mr. Andrew McLean, B.A., of Manitoba College, next addressed the assembly, and as this was his first public appearance in the locality we may say that his influence promises well for the promotion of good principles here.

A CHAT WITH THE WOUNDED.

Some Individual Experiences.

Private E. A. E. Halliwell, A Co., Midland, was with his brother when shot, and he himself had the most marvellous escapes. The bullets whizzed about him in all directions. His tunic shows four distinct bullet holes, besides which he got a skin wound on his face, he got a wrist wound, and a bullet through the fleshly part of the muscle of his arm. His escape from worse treatment was truly marvellous. He is with his brother in the same ward, and under the circumstances, it would be hard to find a more cheerful lot of men than the two Halliwells, Laidlaw, Sergts. Wrighton, and Christie, Capt. Daly and Private Barton, who are altogether "up aloft."

Private A. S. Martin, No 4 Co., Grenadiers, settles a debated question among the troops here as to the priest's sympathy with the rebels at Batoche. Martin states:—"It was on Sunday I was hit. I was with my company in skirmishing order, and was 100 yards from and in advance of the church. I could see the enemy firing at us from the graveyard. I saw the priest carrying water to the enemy all the while. I had him covered, intending to fire, but Capt. Harrison would not let me shoot him. I was shot from the church, or probably from the minster, through the left shoulder. I was in the act of changing positions to shorten my crossholt when I got it. I suffered a good deal."

THE AMBULANCE CORPS was engaged with Moor, and so I lay low and waited, but it was getting too late, and so I got up and ran to them. Surgeon Ryerson was right in front. He always was. He had no fear, and was always on hand, and when the bullets were the thickest."

Private James Eager, No. 1 Company, Grenadiers, says:—"I thought I was getting off scot-free, but the charge at Batoche fixed me. I had reached Batoche's new store, where the prisoners were confined in the cellar. They were got out, and I turned to leave the house, and got to the step when a bullet struck me right here on Adam's apple; it glanced up underneath my jaw, passing through the inferior jaw, and carried away three teeth, cutting my lower lip from the chin, and the cords of my tongue. I don't know how the bullet got out, but I fancy I spat it out, as I found it on my stretcher when I was carried back to the zebra. When we entered the store the rebels were all about us, and we were completely exposed to their shots from the pit, but no one could withstand our charge and cheers!"

Capt. Lazler, A Company, Midland, is invalided from rheumatism, but got a scratch at Batoche. His story is:—"My company was drawn up in front of the church preparatory to taking some of the pits. I heard a 'whish,' and turning instantly, was struck in the hip, but fortunately only the skin was abraded, and a couple of teeth loosened. Had I not turned the bullet would have entered beneath my ear, and that would

HAD BEEN THE END OF ME."

A prayer book saved Lieut. Kenny's life the same day. It was in his pocket, covered by his belt, and a bullet came with a "thud" against the spot on his belt behind which was the prayer book, and dropped as harmlessly as if striking an iron monitor. Kenny at once said to Lazler, "My prayer book has saved my life, thank God."

Driver Stout, "A" Battery, states: "Our gun the first day was down a hill about 100 yards in advance of the church, the timber was up on a rise. We could not get the gun up to the timber. Capt. Drury and three men, including myself, were working hard to get limbered up so as to retire, and at last succeeded. I jumped on the trail and was making room for Gunner Robert, when the gun went down an incline, throwing me off, and the gun-carriage passed over me, breaking three ribs. The gun went on and I was left there. I managed to crawl about 12 paces when Printer came back with a scout for me and took me to the church in Sinclair's buggy. This was the occasion when Howard came up with his Gatling. Had he not come the gun would have been captured and every man of us killed. The Indians were coming on us, yelling like mad, as soon as they heard the gun miss fire."

Private Cantwell, No. 2 Company, Grenadiers, says: "I was wounded at the corral before the earthworks were constructed. The whole force had retired. My company was ordered to advance to open fire on the rebels approaching. The bullets were flying through the hospital tent and in all directions. I was hit in the leg and stood against the wagon, when a bullet hit the wheel glanced and shattered my hand, hit the horse, which made him kick and the frog of his shoe entered my wound. This has made my wound worse than otherwise. The ambulance carried me off. I could not help laughing at the way the ambulance corps bobbed their heads to avoid the bullets, as if their heads were the only exposed portions of their persons."

Private Canniff, O Company, 90th, is looking all right again, and is waiting anxiously for his father's arrival. He keeps all the fellows quiet in consideration of Corp. Lethbridge, of F Company 90th, who was shot through the right lung and also in the hip, and was until lately very low, but who is now "round the corner," as the saying is of those on the mend. The staff speak in loud praise of the pluck of Lethbridge and

his terrible sufferings.

Private Barton, O Co., Mid., states: "I was on the extreme left on the slope of the bank. We started out after dinner understanding that we had to charge. I went along of course, and got down to the point of the river about 400 yards from the zebra, when I was struck with a bullet from across the river. The firing was hot from over there. Some of our boys pointed out where the firing had been from the day before, and I was preparing to fire there when I was struck in the left hip, the bullet entering the groin. I felt as if struck by something heavy. I got behind the bank, but bullet came so fast I crawled down to a water-course and hung on to the trees to keep out of the way of the bullets. I lay there, but our men thought I was dead and did not come near me. I dared not move, so lay quiet until I thought the Indians were quiet and then I waved the end of my coat, and the ambulance came for me at once."

Wm. Fairbanks, A Battery, says: "I was hit the first day at Batoche. We

passed the church to shell across the river. While there the rebels opened fire from a ravine twenty yards off in rifle pits. We were told off in skirmishing order. The rebels tried to surround us, but we eased off to the left, and Howard coming up with his Gatling saved us. We shot about five Indians before Howard came up. Phillips was shot here, and I heard him cry out 'I am shot, can you get me an ambulance?'

I WAS SHOT SOON AFTER in the thigh, and felt just as if my leg had dropped off."

Diligent in Business.

The present socialistic agitation arises from the classes of society misunderstanding each other. Sometimes one class and sometimes another is at fault. One common mistake that made by a poor man in judging a man harshly who has become rich by thrift and honest industry.

At a large meeting held in Revere, England, to discuss the rights and wrongs of the laboring classes, one speaker, alluding to the wealth of certain manufacturers in the place, asked,

"What right has Mr. B., for example, to the possession of an income from twenty thousand pounds while hundreds of us here get less than one hundred pounds a year?"

A gentleman in the audience rose at once and said, "I am Mr. B., and I will answer that question if the speaker will allow me."

"Go on I go on!" shouted the audience.

"Does the speaker think I stole the twenty thousand pounds?"

"Of course not."

"Or found it?"

"I suppose not."

"Or that it was given to me!"

"I don't know about that."

"Well, the fact is, ten thousand pounds were left me by my father. We will let that alone for the present. Where did I get the other ten thousand pounds?"

"Stock company," some one suggested.

"Stock companies don't give away money. I will tell you where I got that thousand pounds, gentlemen. I worked for it, and that is the whole secret. For the last ten years I have worked as hard as any one of you; have risen as early; have planned and used my brains, and passed sleepless nights, and used up a vast amount of physical energy to earn that money. I have worked for it, just as you have worked for your wages."

"Don't I have a right to what I earn by hard work? Is it my fault if I use my brains to make a large amount of money?"

"You had a better start than any of us. Ten thousand pounds is a good nest-egg to begin with."

"True. But that isn't the question. Was I to blame for taking money given to me by will? How many of you would refuse such a gift?"

"Besides, gentlemen, how did my father get that money? Worked for it and earned it; every penny. It was his brains, and time, and hard work, and energy, and perseverance, and industry, and sober habits which made that money. He had a perfect right to give it to me when he died, and I had a perfect right to take it, and make more by the same means."

"If any one of you poor men here tonight thinks it is an easy thing to make ten thousand pounds, let him take my place and try it. I would be abusing my right to the money I have made if I used the power it gives me to oppress poorer men; but that I have as much right to twenty thousand pounds as my friend here to one hundred pounds if I earn it honestly by hard work, I do not believe many of you will deny. It is not by hasty and absurd conclusions drawn from a surface comparison of men's incomes that we can hope to arrive at the true solution of the vexed questions connected with labor and capital."

The speaker then pointed out some of the inconsistencies of ignorant men on this subject, and the fact that he was listened to and applauded at the close showed that his remarks were regarded by the thoughtful working class as true.

Lord Randolph Churchill.

Perhaps the most prominent leader in the new British Cabinet, next to the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, is Lord Randolph Churchill, the fiery young Tory, who has all along been a vigorous assailant of Gladstone's peace policy, and whose selection as Secretary of State for India for this reason has an important bearing on the relations of England and Russia. Lord Churchill has been the mouthpiece of the war party in England, and his utterances have been decided and pungent. He is still young, though he has attained considerable distinction during his parliamentary career, in which he has displayed the courage of his great ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough. He is quite a society man, and is well known in New York, where his lovely young wife, a daughter of Leon and Jerome, spent her unmarried life. A recent writer, Mr. Anderson, draws the following portrait of Lord Randolph Churchill: "Scarcely above the middle height, of slight build and of apparently delicate constitution, Lord Randolph has smooth dark brown hair, parted down the middle and thin at the crown. The head is small, the eyes large, the nose short and the cheek bones rather high. His Lordship's mustache is, however, the most conspicuous object of his personal appearance. It is the large, blonde mustache of the zouave of politics. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all through the dreary session time, he sits impatiently in his place, gently agitating his left knee, nursed above his right, and affectionately caressing his mustache. He is of the very few members of Parliament who dress for dinner. He is not eloquent with the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright. He has, indeed, a slight lisp, an imperfection of vocal delivery which spoils his pronunciation of some of the consonants, particularly the letters 's.'

Frightened to Death.

One Saturday evening as a number of men were passing the home of John H. Swarts, about two miles east of Elizaville, Columbia county, they came upon two children, both daughters of Mr. Swarts, while at play. One of the party, against the remonstrance of others, thinking to scare the girls, threw a large stone, at the same time calling after them in some hideous manner. The children instantly started up and ran. The smallest, named Cora, about 6 years of age, ran but a few steps and fell. Upon examination she was found to be dead—frightened to death.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The average duration of life in Russia is only twenty-six years.

The total length of the submarine cable now in use is quoted at 63,000 miles.

There were 23,310 houses built in London and the suburbs in 1882, forming 508 new streets and one new square, and covering a distance of 7½ miles.

The silk worm culture in Hawaii is stated to have been almost wholly abandoned in consequence of stringent Sunday laws which prohibit the gathering of mulberry leaves or the feeding of the worms on that day.

London has over 10,000 policemen, or one to 307 of the population; New York, 2,870, or one police officer to 502 of the population; Brooklyn, 661, or one to 919 of population; St. Louis, 483, or one officer to 710 of population.

On the 24th of December, 1884—which is the latest official report accessible—there were in the United States 50,753 post offices of all classes. Of these 2,352 were Presidential offices, and 48,421 of the lower grade of fourth class.

The oranges imported at New York during 1884 were valued at about \$1,800,000 in a total of \$5,067,851 of green fruit received from abroad. Lemons rank next to oranges, bananas next, then coconuts, pineapples, grapes and limes. The duty on the oranges and lemons amounted to \$690,882.

It is said that prior to the discovery of diamonds in Griqualand West, in South Africa, Brazil, which was the principal source of supply, exported annual diamonds worth from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Even now, with a decreased value, the Brazilian production is from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 a year.

An English clockmaker has constructed a key which he claims is capable of opening 22,600 patent lever locks, all of which differ in their wards or combinations. As described, the key weighs three ounces and is nickel plated, and is said to be the result of three years labor on the part of the inventor in making drawings of the different wards and combinations.

The catch of codfish off the Newfoundland banks during 1884 was the largest on record. The French take annually 360,000 quintals of cod, worth \$1,440,000. Americans take a large quantity, but no returns are kept. The whole amount taken during the year was 1,530,417 quintals, showing Newfoundland to be the largest and most valuable cod fishery in the world. Next to it comes that of Norway, with an annual catch of 700,800 quintals.

If twelve persons were to agree to dine together every day, but never sit exactly in the same order round the table, it would take them thirteen millions of years, at the rate of one dinner a day, and they would have to eat more than four hundred and seventy-nine millions of dinners, before they could get through all the possible arrangement, in which they could place themselves. The following are the combinations possible from one to twelve persons. A alone would have only one change. A B two, A B C six, four letters twenty-four, five 120, six 720, seven 5,040, eight 40,320, nine 360,820, ten 3,628,809, eleven 39,916,800, twelve 479,001,600.

The Seventeen Year Locusts.

Agreeably to engagements made in 1863, the seventeen year locusts are promptly putting in their appearance in various parts of the country. A recent despatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that immense swarms have visited the vicinity of that city, covering all shrubbery and trees, and every kind of vegetation. In some localities they are so numerous that all others sounds are drowned by their noise. They are spreading through the lowland farms. Their traditional peculiarity of appearing once in seventeen years is established by the fact, that in the year 1868 they did immense damage in precisely the same locality, and have not been seen in large numbers since, until now. Central New Jersey has also been visited by countless swarms, and farmers and nurserymen are beginning to view them with serious apprehension. The ground and trees in some localities are covered with these pests, and the earth whence they come is filled with little holes.

A circular from the entomologists of the agricultural department calls attention to the fact that "brood xxii." of the seventeen year locusts, which was scientifically observed in '68, is now due in Fall River and other southeastern portions of the state. It was also observed in 1868 in King's and Monroe counties, New York, and in Rutland, Vt., but in no other localities within or near New England. The Department of Agriculture requests information regarding the reappearance of these locusts at any of the points named, or in any localities not specified. [New England Farmer.]

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